

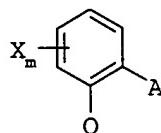
Method of inducing the virus resistance of plants

Abstract

5

A method of inducing the viral resistance of plants comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of the compound of the formula I

10



I

15 in which

X is halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

20

Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃;

25

A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -OCH₂-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³, where

30

B is optionally substituted phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms;

R¹ is hydrogen, cyano, alkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy;

35

R² is optionally substituted phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered heterylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, or

40

alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, alkynylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, or C(=NOR^a)-OR^b; and

45

R³ is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl;

which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds.